

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the research methodology used in this study. It is divided into some parts, they are; research design, approach, object of study, instrument, data collection and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Research design is needed for any research and study. It will guide the researcher in procedure to conduct study or research. Ary (2002:426) states that research design is a plan of how to proceed in gaining an understanding of phenomenon in its natural setting. It is important to setting up our research to reach answer of our question or problem when conducting research and study.

Ary (2006:31) states that qualitative research is focusing on understanding a phenomenon by concentrating on the total picture than breaking it down into variables. The goal is a holistic picture and depth of understanding, rather than a numeric analysis of data. Furthermore, he also states that the six major characteristics of qualitative research are concerned for context and meaning, natural setting, human instrument, descriptive data, emergent design and inductive analysis. From that characteristic we can conclude that qualitative research is arranged with the descriptive data in the form of words or picture than number.

Descriptive research is used to obtain information concerning the current status of the phenomena to describe "what exists" with respect to variables or conditions in a situation, (Oklahoma, 1997). Furthermore,

Krathwohl (1993) states that there are three main purposes of research, they are to describe, explain, and validate findings. Description emerges following creative exploration, and serves to organize the findings in order to fit them with explanations, and then test or validate those explanations.

From the explanation above the appropriate research design to find and understand the meaning of figurative language was descriptive qualitative research design. This design was applied because the object used to be analyzed is novel. The researcher investigated the kind of figurative language by analyzing the words, phrases, or sentences in accordance with its characteristics and it was interpreted based on its circumstances to describe and get a deep understanding of each meaning.

3.2 Research Approach

Approach is a plan and the procedures for research that spans the steps from broad assumptions to detailed methods of data collection, analysis, and interpretation. It is the researcher position in analyzing literary work such as drama, novel, short story or poem. As Abrams (1999: 51-52) states that there are four approaches they are mimetic, pragmatic, expressive, and objective approach.

The appropriate approach for this study is objective approach because the researcher investigated the novel without relating to the author's life, audience, and the envioning world. The analysis based on the novel and its intrinsic criteria and the interrelation of components and elements, purely as a literary work.

3.3 Object of the Study

The object of this study is a novel from Robert Cormier, entitled “After the First Death”. The researcher identifies every kind of figurative language in the novel, the kinds of figurative language as well as the meanings that are taken from the words, phrase, and sentence in the novel.

3.4 Data

Data are a piece of descriptive information which refers to, or represents condition, ideas or objects that exist in a variety of forms. Bungin (2001: 123) stated that data is material information about the object of the research. Meanwhile, data sources are classified into three kinds, including: person, place and paper. In this study, data that is used is sentences that contain figurative language, every sentence in the novel that contains figurative language will be the data in this study.

3.5 Research Instrument

Ary (2006:453) states that in qualitative studies, the human investigator is the primary instrument in gathering and analyzing the data. Essentially the researcher must ensure that the instrument chosen is valid and reliable. The validity and reliability of any research project depends to a large extent on the appropriateness of the instruments. Whatever procedure one uses to collect data, it must be critically examined to check the extent to which it is likely to give you the expected results.

Therefore, the researcher was the instrument and the data collector in this study. The researcher collected the data by reading the novel and finding the kinds of figurative language in the novel and then analyze the data by interpreting the meaning of every figurative language.

3.6 Data Collection

There are some steps to collect the data based on the problem of the study as follows:

1. Reading the novel "After the first death".
2. Understanding the story of the novel "After the first death".
3. Finding figurative language in every sentence or dialog.
4. Listing the figurative language to make easier to analyze.

3.7 Data Analysis

After the data has been collected, the next step is to analyze the data by using the following steps:

1. Categorizing the kind of figurative language found in the novel.
2. Identifying the kinds of figurative language found in the novel.
3. Interpreting the meaning of figurative language based on its classification.
4. Making the conclusion based on data analyzed.